

not found in the London and south-eastern districts; but within the last 15 years or more has spread into some of those areas, notably Berkshire (as at Windsor, freely) and Surrey. However, the above would seem to be its first occurrence in Kent, as far as records go.

Rhizophagus dispar (Payk.) (Rhizophagidae): I took a single example of this under bark of one of a number of larch poles dumped at the side of a path in Joydens Wood, Bexley, West Kent (14.vi.1995). Being a not uncommon species, it is rather strange that there appears to be no published record for the county, and that *R. dispar* has not been previously noticed in its north-west portion. As regards East Kent, Mr N.F. Heal tells me he finds it regularly in several localities (extending to mid-Kent) but only from 1989 – a fact suggesting a newcomer to the county. The case is not unlike that of *Triplax aenea* (see above). Fowler (1889, *Col. Brit. Isl.* 3: 266) wrote of *Rhizophagus dispar*: “it does not . . . apparently occur in the London district or the South”. I took it in Hertfordshire in 1935, but it was not on the original Windsor Forest list (Donisthorpe, 1939) though found there in later years. – A.A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

Unusual partial second broods of moths taken on the Isle of Wight in 1995

The year 1995 will be remembered for having the warmest and driest summer in the island since 1989. This was followed by the wettest September and the warmest and sunniest October since records began.

Surprisingly there were fewer late partial second and third broods of moths compared to 1989 and 1994. However, three species are worthy of mention and these partial second brood examples are not mentioned in any entomological literature.

1. *Oligia strigilis* (Linn.) 1 September, Shanklin (Lt. Cdr. J.M. Cheverton).
2. *Apeira syringaria* (Linn.) 1 October, Binstead (B.J. Warne).
3. *Mimas tiliae* (Linn.) 12 October, Freshwater (S.A. Knill-Jones).

All the above moths were taken at mercury vapour light. – S.A. KNILL-JONES, Roundstone, 2 School Green Road, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Melanitis leda L. (Lep.: Satyridae) crepuscular flight in Thailand

Frequenting shady habitats from southern Africa, across south-east Asia to Australia and Japan, this is a familiar butterfly often disturbed from the leaf litter on the ground by day to fly somewhat floppily to settle again a short distance away. However, reference to its natural crepuscular flight is very rarely mentioned, apart from its attraction to light.

In Pennington's *Butterflies of Southern Africa* (1978) is the statement “but after sunset or on warm overcast days it flops about even in open glades”